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THE Livestock and Wool SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

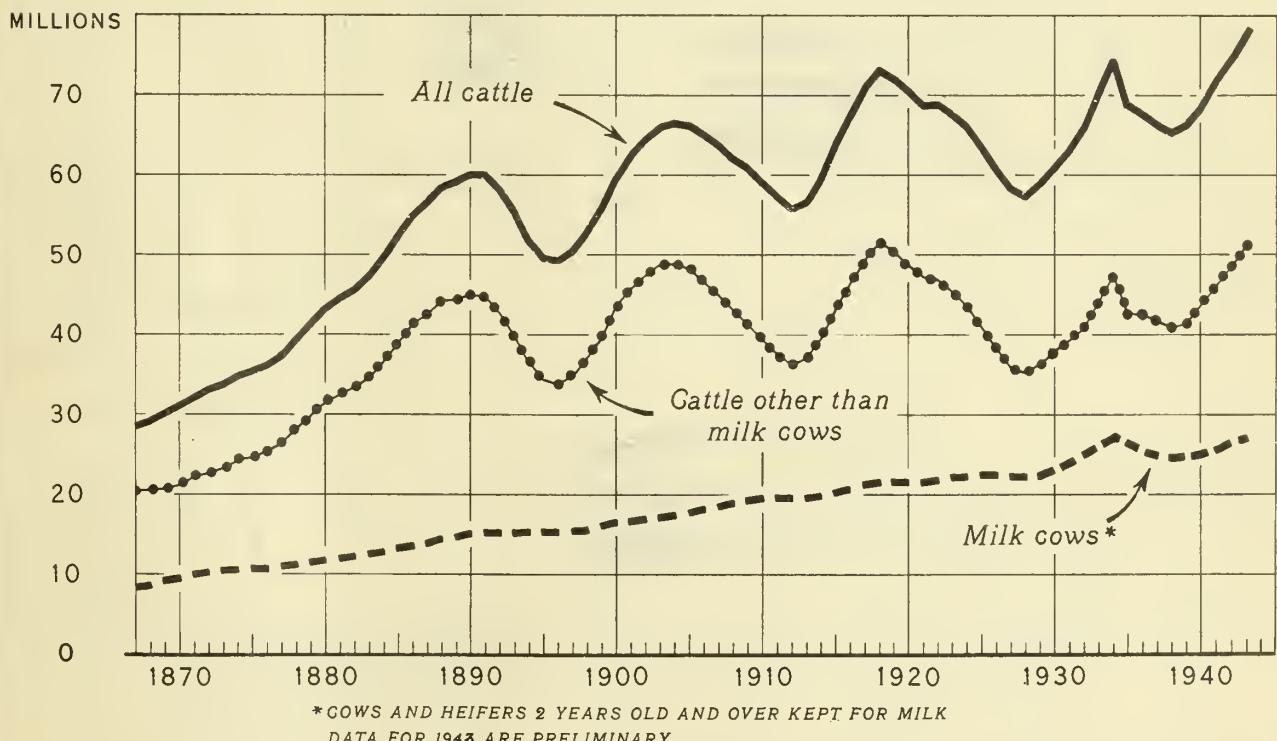
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MARCH 1943

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ALL CATTLE: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1, UNITED STATES, 1867-1943



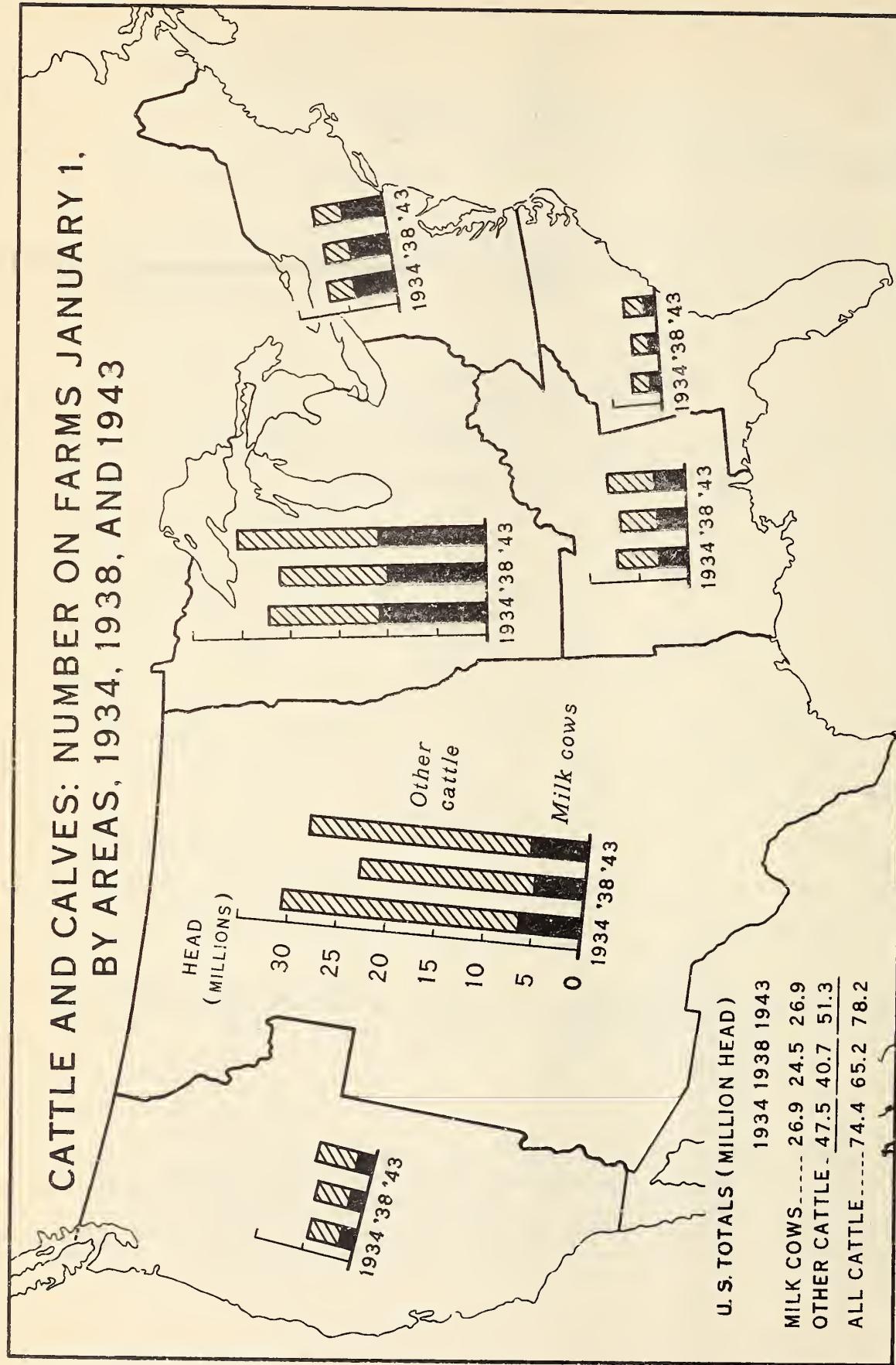
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cattle numbers have increased sharply in the United States during the past 5 years. The number on January 1, 1943, totaled 78.2 million head, nearly 13 million more than on January 1, 1938, and 3.8 million head more than the previous peak in the cattle cycle reached at the beginning of 1934. The number of cows kept for milk is now about the same as in 1934; most of the increase over that year is in other cattle and calves.

CATTLE AND CALVES: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1,
BY AREAS, 1934, 1938, AND 1943



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUGAR ACCESSES

Figure 1.- Although there has been a marked increase in cattle numbers in the Western Range States since 1938, numbers in most of that area are smaller than they were at the beginning of 1934, the previous peak in the cattle cycle. Most of the nearly 4 million head increase in the United States total since 1934 has occurred in the central and eastern part of the Corn Belt.

THE LIVESTOCK AND WOOL SITUATION

Summary

Marketings of livestock for slaughter have been running under expectations during recent weeks. Part of this reduction is believed to be due to increased slaughter at country points and black market operations in violation of meat delivery regulations. In order to improve this situation and to make available adequate supplies of meats for war needs, Food Distribution Orders 26, 27, and 28 were issued March 5 by the Department of Agriculture which (1) require all livestock dealers to obtain permits to buy and sell livestock, and to keep complete records of their operations, (2) require all slaughterers who deliver meat to others to obtain slaughter permits and to stamp their permit numbers upon each wholesale cut of meat delivered, and (3) require slaughterers operating under Federal inspection to set aside designated percentages of their meat production for delivery to Government procurement agencies. The first two of these orders are effective March 31; the last, March 5.

In addition to these steps taken by the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Price Administration has begun a vigorous enforcement campaign of the supply and price control measures issued by that agency. Specific maximum retail prices for pork also have been announced, to become effective April 1, and formal rationing of meat to civilian consumers will begin March 29. The amount of meat available to consumers under the point rationing program and from farm slaughter is estimated at around 2 pounds per person, per week.

Slaughter supplies of hogs are expected to continue larger than a year earlier throughout the remainder of the 1942-43 marketing year, although the increase over last year probably will not be as large as appeared likely last fall. More effective Government control over noninspected slaughterers should

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increase the proportion of total livestock slaughter taking place in federally inspected plants.

Slaughter supplies of lambs during the next few months may be a little smaller than a year earlier. The early lamb crop is reported to be smaller than that of last year, but the proportion of the crop reaching slaughter condition before July 1 is expected to be larger. The number of fed lambs yet to be marketed is smaller than a year ago, and the movement of Texas yearlings has been delayed by unfavorable feed conditions.

Prices of practically all livestock advanced to new high levels in early March. At Chicago hog prices reached \$16. Choice fed steers were \$17 and above, and fed lambs consistently exceeded \$16. Most of the advance in cattle prices since last fall has been in the lower grades.

The average price received by producers for their 1942 wool clip was 40.1 cents per pound, 4.6 cents higher than in 1941 and the highest price since 1920. Cash income from wool in 1942 totaled over 157 million dollars compared with 139 million dollars in 1941. It was the largest income from wool in any year of record. The number of sheep at the beginning of 1943 was 3 percent smaller than a year earlier, and wool production this year may total slightly less than the record 1942 production of 460 million pounds (greasy shorn and pulled basis). Active contracting of the 1943 clip was reported in Texas and some other Western States in February and the early part of March.

Mill consumption quotas for civilian fabrics during the period February 1-July 31, 1943 were increased considerably by an amendment to Wool Conservation Order M-73 on February 19. The amendment doubles the amount of wool that can be used by the woolen section and increases the amount by one-half for the worsted section over the amount previously allotted.

-- March 18, 1943

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Hog Prices Hit New 22-Year Peak
in Early March

The upward trend in hog prices since last fall continued during February. In early March the top price for hogs at Chicago reached \$16.00, the highest since 1920. Prices have weakened a little since then. The average price of butcher hogs at Chicago in mid-March was \$15.50, about 10 cents higher than a month earlier and \$2.00 higher than a year ago.

The hog-corn price ratio has fluctuated moderately in recent weeks. It is now a little lower than last year owing to a little greater increase in corn prices than in the price of hogs over a year ago. The ratio based on Chicago average prices for the week ended March 13 was 15.3, compared with 16.6 in mid-March last year.

Weekly Hog Marketings Decreased
Seasonally in February

The seasonal decrease in weekly hog marketings in February was slightly less than a year ago. Inspected slaughter for the month totaled 4.3 million head, 20 percent less than in January 1943, but 11 percent more than in February 1942. The average live weight of all hogs at seven important markets during February was 258 pounds, 15 pounds heavier than a year earlier and 17 pounds heavier than the 1938-41 February average.

Government Purchases of Pork Reduced;
Lard Increased in February

Purchases of pork and pork products by the Department of Agriculture during February totaled 126 million pounds, the smallest monthly total since last September. Lard purchases amounted to 40 million pounds, compared with 31 million pounds in January.

Pork and Lard Stocks Increased
During February

Cold storage holdings of pork increased during February by 40 million pounds and totaled 628.4 million on March 1. This is 11.9 million pounds greater than that on hand a year earlier, but 8.3 million pounds below the March 1938-42 average.

Lard and rendered pork fat holdings on March 1 were 123.7 million pounds, reflecting an increase much less than normal during February. Stocks on hand March 1 were the lowest for the month since 1937, and were 82.7 million pounds below the 1938-42 average.

Cattle Prices Reach New High
in Early March

Prices of slaughter cattle remained steady during February, and in early March advanced to new highs for the year, and the highest March level since 1919.

Most of the increase in cattle prices since last fall has been in the lower grades. As shown by the accompanying table, cows and beef bulls are now selling at prices closely approaching prices of Medium to Good grade slaughter steers. Prices of feeder cattle also have advanced materially during the past 4 or 5 months. The mid-March average price of feeder steers at Kansas City of \$14.75 was about \$2.90 higher than the October average, and the highest level on record.

Table 1.- Cattle prices at Chicago by classes and grades, week ended March 13, 1943, with comparisons

Class and grade	February 1942			February 1943			Average price, week ended March 13, 1943
	Parity: equiva- lent 1/	Average: price 2/	Percentage: parity equiva- lent 1/	Parity: equiva- lent 1/	Average: price 2/	Percentage: parity equiva- lent 1/	
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	
Beef steers 3/ -							
Choice and Prime:	13.95	13.83	.99	15.17	16.60	109	16.94
Good	12.27	12.41	101	13.35	15.69	118	15.99
Medium	10.68	10.89	102	11.62	14.27	123	14.68
Common	9.17	9.28	101	9.97	12.67	127	12.92
Heifers, average of:							
Good and Choice :	11.08	12.85	116	12.05	15.31	127	15.62
Cows--							
Good	7.97	9.22	116	8.67	13.32	154	13.92
Canner	4.94	6.60	134	5.38	8.25	153	8.62
Beef bulls, Good ..							
7.73	10.15	131	8.41	14.12	168	14.70	
Feeder steers 4/ ..							
9.25	10.72	116	10.06	13.87	138	13.94	

1/ Parity equivalent estimated on basis of cattle price comparisons published in the April Price Report. 2/ Chicago market prices are averages for the week including the 15th of the month. 3/ Sold out of first hands from the Corn Belt. 4/ Average of all weights and grades.

Cattle and Calf Slaughter Below Last Year

Marketings of cattle and calves were reduced in February. Cattle slaughter under Federal inspection totaled 854,000 head, 8 percent less than in January and 4 percent less than a year earlier. Calf slaughter under Federal inspection was 331,000 head, 16 percent less than a year ago and the smallest February slaughter since 1933.

Lamb Prices Reach New High Levels; Slaughter Reduced Seasonally in February

Lamb prices, after weakening in February, strengthened in early March to reach the highest spring price since 1929. The price of Good and Choice grade slaughter lambs at Chicago, for the week ended March 13, averaged \$16.35, about 50 cents higher than in mid-February. Price of slaughter ewes at Chicago in mid-March was \$8.60, almost equal the peak price in early February, and \$1.45 higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

The weekly rate of sheep and lamb slaughter has decreased seasonally since last fall, but has continued larger than a year earlier. Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs in February totaled 1.5 million head, 13 percent below January, but 7 percent more than a year earlier. It was the largest February total on record. Monthly slaughter of sheep and lambs has been the largest on record for each month since last July.

Cash Income From Meat Animals Sets
New Record in 1942

Cash income received by farmers from the sale of meat animals in 1942 is preliminarily estimated at nearly 4.9 billion dollars, roughly 50 percent more than in 1941 and 20 percent more than in 1918 — the previous peak year. Sharp increases in both volume of sales and prices accounted for the increase in the 1942 income over that of 1941. Prices received by farmers for livestock averaged lower than in 1918, however, and the increase in cash income over that year was due entirely to the greater volume of marketings. The 1942 income was over four times as great as in the depression year 1932. Of the 4.9 billion dollars total cash income in 1942, 49 percent was accounted for by cattle and calves, 44 percent by hogs, and 7 percent by sheep and lambs.

Table 2.— Sales, average price received by farmers, and cash income from meat animals, 1942 and other selected years

Years	Cattle and calves			Hogs		
	: Average :			: Average :		
	Sales	price	Cash	Sales	price	Cash
	: received	: income	: received	: received	: income	: income
	: by farmers:			: by farmers:		
	: Million		Million	Million		Million
	: pounds	Dollars	dollars	pounds	Dollars	dollars
1918	20,365	9.96	2,029	11,386	16.39	1,866
1932	14,301	4.34	621	13,036	3.41	445
1936-40 average ..	17,763	6.96	1,237	11,887	7.73	886
1941	19,207	8.99	1,727	14,228	9.17	1,304
1942 1/	21,861	10.98	2,401	16,464	12.99	2,139
	Sheep and lambs			All meat animals		
	: Average :			: Index :		
	Sales	price	Cash	Sales	meat	Cash
	: received	: income	: received	: animal	: income	: income
	: by farmers:			: prices		
	: Million		Million	Million		Million
	: pounds	Dollars	dollars	pounds		dollars
1918	1,457	13.45	196	33,208	204	4,092
1932	2,245	4.14	93	29,582	63	1,158
1936-40 average ..	2,405	7.15	172	32,056	117	2,296
1941	2,629	8.74	230	36,064	144	3,261
1942 1/	2,868	11.65	334	41,193	189	4,874

1/ Preliminary.

OUTLOOK - LIVESTOCK AND MEATS

Meat Management Program Announced by
the Department of Agriculture

Marketings of livestock for slaughter in regular commercial establishments have been running under expectations during recent weeks. As shown by the accompanying table, inspected slaughter of cattle during January and February was about 8 percent less than a year earlier, while calf slaughter was down about 20 percent. Hog slaughter in the first 5 months (October-February) of the current marketing year totaled only 7 percent larger than a year earlier, whereas the 1942 spring pig crop was 24 percent larger than the 1941 spring crop.

Table 3.- Numbers of livestock slaughtered under Federal inspection,
by species, for specified months

Month	Cattle			Calves		
	Percentage			Percentage		
	1941-42	1942-43	1942-43 is of 1941-42	1941-42	1942-43	1942-43 is of 1941-42
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
October	1,119	1,280	114	536	578	108
November	941	1,018	108	476	501	105
December	1,004	932	98	457	476	104
January	1,057	928	88	440	340	77
February	891	834	96	392	331	84
Hogs						
October	4,157	4,218	101	1,682	2,344	139
November	4,561	5,023	110	1,424	2,126	149
December	5,767	6,778	118	1,571	2,175	138
January	5,831	5,431	93	1,611	1,724	107
February	3,892	4,335	111	1,407	1,499	107

To a considerable extent, the failure of hog slaughter to reflect the full increase in the spring pig crop probably has been due to greater than usual death losses and to the holding back of a large number of gilts for breeding purposes. Unfavorable weather during January also accounted for a sharp decrease in market receipts of all livestock. In addition, it appears that the reduction in inspected slaughter has been due in part to diversion of livestock to local slaughter and black markets. Exactly how great a reduction in inspected meat supplies has resulted from these operations is difficult to determine, but the amount probably is fairly large. In recent weeks Government procurement agencies and civilian consumers dependent upon the production of federally inspected plants have had difficulty in obtaining meat.

In order to secure the necessary control over the meat supply so that adequate amounts of meat may be obtained for direct war needs and so that civilian supplies may be equitably distributed, several steps have been taken recently by the Department of Agriculture. These include:

(1) Effective April 1, all livestock dealers (including commission men or other agents) will be required to obtain from the Department of Agriculture permits to buy and sell livestock, and must keep accurate records of their operations. In general, farmers who buy livestock for breeding and feeding purposes are exempt from this order.

(2) Also effective April 1, all livestock slaughterers who deliver meat to others must obtain slaughter permits and must stamp their permit number upon each wholesale cut of meat delivered. In addition, this order limits the slaughter of small concerns, not classified as "Quota slaughterers" in the meat restriction order, to specified percentages of their 1941 business. This provision applies to slaughterers whose 1941 kill (live weight) totaled between 300,000 pounds and the approximately 3 million pounds lower limit defining quota slaughterers. In general, other local slaughter by a butcher or a farmer, for sale, may equal the number of each type or total live weight of livestock he slaughtered in 1941. The order does not affect farm slaughter for home consumption.

(3) Effective March 5, slaughterers operating under Federal inspection are required to set aside for war uses designated percentages of their production, these proportions to be determined from time to time in accordance with requirements and supply conditions. Although the objective of this order is much the same as that of the meat restriction order, namely, to make sure that adequate supplies of meat will be made available for the military and lend-lease the provisions of the original order are not eliminated by the new regulation.

In addition to these steps taken by the Department of Agriculture the Office of Price Administration has begun a vigorous enforcement campaign of supply and price control measures already in effect.

Meat Rationing to Begin March 29

Formal rationing of meat, cheese, and most edible fats and oils, including butter, to civilians will begin March 29. Included in the list of meat products to be rationed are all fresh, frozen, cured, smoked, and canned meats from cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs and such variety meats from these animals as livers, hearts, sweetbreads, etc., and sausage and canned fish. Poultry and fresh and frozen fish are not included, however. The rationing program will be carried out on the basis of the point system, which allows different point values for the several cuts and kinds of meat according to their relative scarcity and demand. Spareribs, for example, will have a lower point value per pound than steak. Although it is difficult to determine the exact amount of meat that consumers will be able to purchase under the program, the weekly point rations of meat for individual consumers probably will be in the neighborhood of 2 pounds, retail weight basis.

Specific Retail Price Ceilings
Established for Pork

Specific retail ceiling prices for pork were announced by the Office of Price Administration in early March. The new regulation (MPR-336) effective April 1, replaces individual retailers' ceilings established under General Maximum Price Regulation as "highest March prices" with a schedule of specific prices for all major pork cuts for all retailers.

For the purpose of this order, the United States is divided into 11 regions, maximum prices within each region being based largely upon the wholesale ceiling already in effect. Within each region two sets of price ceilings are provided. In general, price ceilings for independent stores with less than \$250,000 annual sales are about 2 cents per pound higher than the maximum prices that can be charged by chain stores and independents whose meat sales exceed \$250,000.

Outlook for Slaughter Supplies of Hogs
During the Spring and Summer

With the number of hogs on farms January 1 about 13 million head larger than a year earlier, inspected slaughter during the remainder of the marketing year (March-September) is expected to continue larger than in those months last year. As shown in the accompanying table, January-September slaughter in most years has been a fairly consistent percentage of the January 1 number on farms. Assuming this relationship to be around average in 1943, inspected slaughter for the January-September period should total around 43 million head. This would not be as large an increase over 1942 as indicated by the increase in January 1 numbers, since the percentage relationship last year was unusually high. Effective regulation of marketings and slaughter under the meat control program should tend to limit noninspected slaughter, however, and this would make a greater than usual proportion of the total hog supply available for slaughter in inspected plants.

Table 4.- Hogs: Number on farms January 1 and inspected slaughter
 January-September, 1924-43

Year:	On farms Jan. 1	Inspected slaughter Jan.-Sept. of Jan. 1 number	Percentage	On farms Jan. 1	Inspected slaughter Jan.-Sept. of Jan. 1 number	Percentage
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Percent	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Percent
1924:	66,576	38,134	57.3	1934:	58,621	31,822
1925:	55,770	31,550	56.6	1935:	39,066	18,625
1926:	52,105	29,656	56.9	1936:	42,975	23,590
1927:	55,496	32,107	57.9	1937:	43,083	21,678
1928:	61,873	35,845	57.9	1938:	44,525	24,616
1929:	59,042	35,006	59.3	1939:	50,012	28,150
1930:	55,705	32,103	57.6	1940:	61,115	34,433
1931:	54,835	31,395	57.3	1941:	54,256	32,035
1932:	59,301	33,278	56.1	1942:	60,377	37,879
1933:	62,127	35,137	56.6	1943:	73,660	62.7

Early Lamb Crop Smaller this Year than Last

The number of early lambs raised in the principal producing States will be somewhat smaller this year than last, reflecting chiefly the smaller number of ewes than a year earlier. Marketings of early lambs before July 1 may differ little from last spring, however, as lambing was earlier this year than last in some States, and the lambs appear to have developed better. In the early lambing areas of the Pacific Coast and adjoining States weather and feed conditions have been spotty; hay supplies have been short and generally high in price. In California the early lamb crop is smaller than last year, but present indications are that most of the early lamb will reach slaughter condition. Marketings by months and destination are uncertain, because of the unusual conditions brought about by price ceilings and the meat situation generally. The number of early lambs in Arizona is about the same as last year. Marketings from that State will start about mid-March with volume shipments by early April. Unfavorable weather and feed conditions have delayed the development of early lambs in Texas. The early lamb crop in the Eastern States will be a little smaller than last year, but marketings will be somewhat earlier.

The number of lambs still on feed in northern Colorado, Arkansas Valley, and Scottsbluff feeding areas on March 1 totaled 945,000 head, compared with 1,135,000 head a year earlier. Similar statistics are not available for other areas, but it is probable that the total number of lambs yet to be marketed from the 1942 crop is smaller than a year earlier. Yearling lambs in Texas are reported to be in only fair condition, and the market movement of these lambs is expected to be late.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Wool Prices Firm at Boston; Interest Shifts to New Clip

Unsold stocks of domestic wools at Boston were small and sales were restricted during the past month. Prices were mostly unchanged. Quoted prices for fine staple combing territory wool remained unchanged at \$1.18-\$1.20 a pound (scoured basis) through the second week of March, the same price quoted a year earlier. Quoted prices for 3/8 blood combing bright fleece wools averaged 54 cents a pound (grease basis) in early March, a cent a pound higher than a month earlier and 1.5 cents higher than a year earlier. Prices of most wools are close to ceiling levels.

Active contracting of the 1943 clip was reported in Texas and in some other Western States. Eight months Texas wools for spring delivery were purchased at 43 cents a pound (grease basis). Early shorn Arizona wools sold at 43 cents a pound and Wyoming wools at 38 cents a pound.

The average price received by farmers for wool on February 15 was 39.8 cents a pound, 2.7 cents higher than a year earlier.

Mill Consumption Continues Large:Unfilled Orders Large

Mill consumption of apparel wool averaged 11.2 million pounds a week (scoured basis) in January, compared with 11.4 million pounds in December and 11.1 million pounds in January 1942. The weekly average for 1942 was 11 pounds, and it appears that mills are operating close to capacity under present conditions. The 1942 consumption of apparel wool totaled well over a billion pounds, grease basis, nearly double the 1935-39 average.

Although it may be difficult to maintain mill consumption at the recent high level, consumption is expected to continue large in 1943 in view of the large requirements for wool fabrics for war uses. Despite a record 1942 consumption, unfilled orders for wool cloth at the year end were only slightly smaller than at the end of 1941 according to data for mills reporting to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Unfilled orders for military fabrics were considerably larger at the end of 1942 than a year earlier. Such fabrics have a much larger wool content per yard than most civilian fabrics, a significant factor in raw wool consumption.

Table 5.- Wool cloth: Unfilled orders reported by 101 mills,
United States, selected dates, 1938-42

Date	Government		Other		Total
	1/	Men's wear	Women's wear		
	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	
End of year					
1938 (Dec. 31)	844	24,456	8,951	34,251	
1939 (Dec. 30)	1,376	23,438	9,204	34,018	
1940 (Dec. 28)	28,457	25,799	11,403	65,659	
1941 (Jan. 3, 1942) :	54,126	34,189	12,470	100,785	
1942 quarterly					
Mar. 28	51,519	27,243	10,357	89,119	
June 27	80,495	21,520	7,949	109,964	
Oct. 3	64,010	15,081	6,537	85,628	
Jan. 2, 1943	68,336	18,732	9,777	96,845	

Compiled from Monthly Statistics of Wool Manufacture published by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Statistics are for cloth containing over 25 percent of yarns spun on the woolen and worsted systems. Cloth less than 50 inches wide is reported in equivalent 54-inch yardage.

1/ Military fabrics, chiefly.

Civilian Wool Consumption
Quotas Increased

Mill consumption quotas for civilian fabrics during the period February 1-July 31, 1943 were increased considerably by an amendment to

Wool Conservation Order M-73 on February 19. This amendment doubles the amount of wool that can be used in civilian fabrics by the woolen section and increases the amount by one-half for the worsted section over the amount previously allotted. According to the War Production Board these increases in civilian wool quotas will amount to about 75 million pounds, grease basis. The amendment also sets minimum quotas for small manufacturers who have been handicapped by a small basic quarterly poundage. For worsted mills there is a minimum unrestricted quota of 2,000 pounds and a restricted quota (for blended fabrics) of 3,000 pounds (wool top basis) for each 3-month period. For woolen mills the minimum unrestricted quota is 800 pounds and the restricted quota 4,000 pounds (scoured basis).

No change was made in the quota for carpet mills in the February 19 order, but restrictions on the use of fine carpet wools in the manufacture of floor coverings were removed.

The revised quotas for the period are shown in table 9.

Wool Stocks at End of 1942 Larger
Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of apparel and carpet wool held by dealers and manufacturers in the United States on December 26, 1942 totaled 464 million pounds (greasy shorn and pulled basis) compared with 346 million pounds a year earlier. The totals for the 2 years are not strictly comparable because of an increase in the number of firms reporting in 1942. The 1942 December stocks were 141 million pounds smaller than stocks reported on October 3. About 45 percent were domestic wools. Dealers held 62 million pounds of domestic wool on December 26, about the same amount as a year earlier. Manufacturers held 147 million pounds, mostly against unfilled cloth order. Stocks of mohair totaled 16 million pounds (grease basis) on December 26, 1942 compared with 18 million pounds on October 3. Data on mohair stocks are not available for earlier years.

Table 6.- Stocks of wool and similar fibers held by dealers and manufacturers in the United States, greasy shorn and pulled basis, December 26, 1942 1/

Grade	Domestic		Foreign		Total	
	Dealers	Manufac-	Dealers	Manufac-	Dealers	Manufac-
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Sheep's wool:						
Ungraded 2/	5,256	—	—	—	5,256	—
Fine (64s and finer)	17,501	57,511	11,004	44,849	28,505	102,359
1/2 blood (60s-62s)	9,324	25,566	7,816	14,396	17,140	39,963
3/8 blood (56s-58s)	19,880	36,943	19,031	24,708	38,911	61,651
1/4 blood (50s-52s)	7,197	19,643	6,914	7,759	14,112	27,402
Low 1/4 blood (46s-48s) ...	1,665	5,192	3,974	5,469	5,638	10,661
Total above (suited to : Army fabrics)	60,823	144,855	48,739	97,181	109,562	242,036
Common 44s	555	1,506	2,526	8,698	3,082	10,204
Bräid and coarser (36s-40s): and fine carpet wools 3/	399	602	11,252	16,345	11,652	16,947
Coarse carpet wools 3/ ...	5	11	13,367	56,862	13,372	56,873
Total sheep's wool 4/ ...	61,783	146,974	75,884	179,087	137,667	326,061
Mohair						
Mohair					9,265	6,494
Alpaca					796	303
Other llama fabrics					196	47
Camels' hair					219	325

Compiled from Wool Stocks Report, Bureau of the Census.

1/ These statistics do not include wool afloat to United States dealers and manufacturers and wools held by the Defense Supplies Corporation as a strategic reserve.

2/ Warehouse and country dealer stocks. The bulk of this wool probably is of fine and 1/2 blood grades.

3/ Because of changes in the classification of fine and coarse carpet wools for consumption purposes, these figures are not comparable with figures for other reporting dates in 1942.

4/ Totals prepared from unrounded figures.

PRODUCTION AND CASH INCOME FROM WOOL AND MOHAIR, 1942

Wool production in the United States in 1942 totaled 460 million pounds (greasy shorn and pulled basis), a new high record, 4 million pounds larger than the 1941 production. Of the 1942 total, 392 million pounds were shorn wool, 67 million pounds were pulled wool, and about 1 million pounds were shorn from lamb and sheep skins in the production of shearlings. The 1942 production of pulled wool was only slightly larger than in 1941, despite an increase of almost 20 percent in inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs. Under normal conditions this record slaughter would have resulted in a production of pulled wool much larger than in any other year. Demand for shearling skins for the production of aviators' equipment, however, resulted in the diversion of many skins which ordinarily would have been pulled. The number of sheep on farms and ranches at the beginning of 1943 was 3 percent smaller than

a year earlier, and wool production this year may total slightly less than the record 1942 production.

The average price received by producers for their 1942 wool clip was 40.1 cents per pound, 4.6 cents higher than in 1941 and the highest price since 1920. Cash income from wool in 1942 totaled 157 million dollars, compared with 139 million dollars in 1941. It was the largest income from wool in any year of record.

Table 7.- Wool production, price and cash farm income, United States, selected years

Year	Sheep shorn	Weight per fleece	Production: shorn wool	Price: per pound	Cash income	Pulled wool production
	1,000		1,000		1,000	1,000
	head	Pounds	pounds	Cents	dollars	pounds
1918	35,001	7.30	253,993	57.7	146,532	42,000
1919	36,817	7.30	270,091	49.5	133,571	48,300
1920	34,621	7.20	250,888	45.5	114,117	42,900
1936	44,623	7.91	352,863	26.9	94,828	66,200
1937	44,444	8.04	357,454	32.0	114,234	66,200
1938	45,030	8.02	361,180	19.1	69,156	64,500
1939	45,428	8.01	363,716	22.3	81,108	64,500
1940	46,645	8.03	374,564	28.3	106,174	62,000
Average :						
1936-40	45,234	8.00	361,955	25.7	93,100	64,680
1941	48,130	8.11	390,568	35.5	138,656	65,800
1942	49,784	7.88	392,373	40.1	157,235	66,700

Production of mohair in 1942 in the seven principal producing States is estimated at 20,728,000 pounds. The 1942 production was about 5 percent smaller than the record production in 1941, but about 18 percent larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average. The average price received by producers for mohair in 1942 was 49.3 cents a pound compared with 57 cents a pound in 1941. Because of restrictions on the use of mohair and reduced demand for automobile fabrics, mohair was one of the very few agricultural products which sold at lower prices in 1942 than in 1941.

Table 8.- Mohair production and income, United States, 1941-42

State	1941				1942 1/			
	Goats	Clip: Production	Price: per goat	Cash income	Goats	Clip: production	Price: per goat	Cash income
	clipped	per head	per pound	per head	clipped	per head	per pound	per head
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000
	head	Lb.	lb.	Ct.	head	Lb.	lb.	Ct.
Missouri ..	80	2.4.	192	42	81	76	2.5	190
Texas	3,850	4.9	18,750	58	10,875	3,674	4.9	17,856
New Mexico:	226	5.0	1,130	53	599	204	5.1	1,040
Arizona ...	212	4.4	931	54	503	210	4.4	928
Utah	30	5.7	171	45	77	30	5.6	168
Oregon....	120	4.2	504	47	237	110	4.0	440
California:	26	3.8	99	50	50	28	3.8	106
Total ..	4,544	4.8	21,777	57.0	12,422	4,332	4.8	20,728
								49.3 10,225

1/ Preliminary.

2/ In States where goats are clipped twice a year the number clipped is the sum of goats and kids clipped in the spring and of kids clipped in the fall.

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Table 9.- SUPPLY REGULATION ORDERS AND AMENDMENTS

Regulation number and date	General provisions <u>Meat - OPA</u>
Restriction Order No. 1 Issued 10/1/42 Effective 10/1/42	Limits deliveries to civilians during periods October 1, 1942-December 31, 1942, and January 1, 1943-March 31, 1943 by those who slaughter more than 500,000 pounds in a quarter to the following percentages of such deliveries in the same periods of 1941: beef, 80 percent; pork, 75 percent; lamb and mutton, 95 percent; and veal, 100 percent. Limits other slaughterers to their 1941 deliveries.
Amendment 1 Issued 10/1/42 Effective 10/1/42	Lists factors for converting processed meats and wholesale meat cuts to a dressed weight basis.
Amendment 2 Issued 10/20/42 Effective 10/20/42	Corrects typographical errors in the order. Corrects date for registration of slaughterers to November 15, 1942 and clarifies meanings of terms.
Amendment 3 Issued 11/9/42 Effective as of 11/7/42	Directs slaughterers to list their purchases of meat from other slaughterers during 1941 and to notify sellers of the purchases claimed.
Amendment 4 Issued 11/9/42 Effective as of 11/7/42	Establishes quota periods by quarters, from October 1, 1942 to September 30, 1943, with their corresponding base periods in 1941. Modifies yield percentages to be used in computing the dressed weight of hogs.
Amendment 5 Issued 11/19/42 Effective 11/25/42	Reduces deliveries of beef for civilian use for the period, October 1, 1942-December 31, 1942 from 80 to 70 percent of the deliveries of the corresponding quarter of 1941.
Amendment 6 Issued 12/7/42 Effective 12/12/42	Provides for extension of time for filing a registration statement, if good cause is shown.
Amendment 7 Issued 12/7/42 Effective 12/12/42	Requires non-quota slaughterers (operators who kill less than 500,000 pounds per quarter) making exempt deliveries to obtain certifications of delivery or other documentary proof, after December 12.
Amendment 8 Issued 12/17/42 Effective 12/17/42	Provides that deliveries to members of armed forces being trained at colleges shall not be taken from civilian meat quotas.
	Releases from 5 to 10 million pounds of beef which was in storage on October 1, as part of the general civilian beef quota for the period, October 1, 1942-December 31, 1942.

Continued -

Table 9.- SUPPLY REGULATION ORDERS AND AMENDMENTS - Continued

Regulation number and date	:	General provisions Meat -- OPA -- Continued
Amendment 9 Issued 12/18/42 Effective 12/18/42		Provides relief to local shortage situations over holidays by authorizing deliveries of not more than 10 percent of the new first quarter quotas between December 20 and December 31, 1942.
		Limits deliveries to civilians during the first quarter of 1943 to the following percentages of the first quarter of 1941: Beef, pork, veal, 70 percent each; lamb and mutton, 75 percent.
Amendment 10 Issued 1/8/43 Effective 1/14/43		Provides for the better functioning of regular trade channels in the distribution of meat to exempt (non-civilian) purchasers.
Amendment 11 Issued 1/18/43 Effective 1/23/43		Revises and expands list of conversion factors for use in calculating dressed weight of meat quota base and permitted deliveries.
Amendment 12 Issued 1/27/43 Effective 2/2/43		Removes restrictions on the amount of controlled meat which Government-operated asylums, orphanages, prisons, and hospitals may slaughter and serve to patients or inmates.
Amendment 13 Issued 2/19/43 Effective 2/19/43		Sets up temporary emergency system of allocation of controlled meat to retailers and places serving food in Rhode Island and in the San Francisco and Los Angeles OPA districts of California.
Amendment 14 Issued 2/25/43 Effective 2/25/43		Extends provisions of Amendment 13 above to include wholesalers and other intermediate suppliers so that they in turn can deliver to outlets serving customers.
Restriction Order No. 2		Not applicable to meats.
Restriction Order No. 3 Issued 2/18/43 Effective 2/18/43		Suspends sales of canned fish and canned meats until formal rationing of meats can be put into operation.
Amendment 1 Issued 2/25/43 Effective 2/25/43		Specifies that the suspension of canned meats and canned fish sales applies to sales by restaurants for services to customers.

Continued -

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Table 9.-- SUPPLY REGULATION ORDERS AND AMENDMENTS - Continued

Regulation number and date	General provisions										
<u>Livestock and Meats - USDA 1/</u>											
Food Distribution Order No. 20 Issued 2/11/43 Effective 2/11/43	Requires setting aside of 50 percent of land and rendered pork fat produced under Federal inspection for purchase by the Food Distribution Administration.										
Food Distribution Order No. 26 Issued 3/5/43 Effective 4/1/43	Requires all livestock dealers and agents to obtain permits and to keep accurate records of their operations. The order does not apply to farmers who buy and sell livestock for breeding and feeding, to slaughterers or to dealers already registered under the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921.										
Food Distribution Order No. 27 Issued 3/5/43 Effective 4/1/43	Requires all livestock slaughterers who deliver meat to others to obtain slaughter permits and to stamp their permit number upon each wholesale cut of meat delivered. The order does not apply to farm slaughter for home use or to registered slaughterers already complying with similar orders.										
Food Distribution Order No. 28 Issued 3/5/43 Effective 3/5/43	Requires slaughterers operating under Federal inspection to set aside for war uses such percentages of their meat production as may be specified from time to time by the Director of Food Distribution.										
Food Distribution Order No. 28.1 Issued 3/13/43 Effective 3/13/43	Lists following percentages of March 14 inventories and March 15-April 30 production to be set aside for Government purchase:										
	<table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beef - cutter and canner grades</td> <td>80 percent</td> </tr> <tr> <td> - all other beef</td> <td>40 "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Veal</td> <td>30 "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lamb and mutton</td> <td>35 "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pork</td> <td>45 "</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Beef - cutter and canner grades	80 percent	- all other beef	40 "	Veal	30 "	Lamb and mutton	35 "	Pork	45 "
Beef - cutter and canner grades	80 percent										
- all other beef	40 "										
Veal	30 "										
Lamb and mutton	35 "										
Pork	45 "										

1/ Orders not listed apply to commodities other than livestock and meats.

Continued -

Table 9.- SUPPLY REGULATION ORDERS AND AMENDMENTS - Continued

Regulation number and date	General provisions
<u>Raw Wool - WBS</u>	
M-73	Limits a manufacturer's consumption of wool for civilian fabrics to specific percentages of one-half of the quantity consumed for all purposes in the first half of 1941 (to be known hereafter as basic quarterly poundage). Percentages for the 3-months period are as follows:
Issued 1/3/42	Worsted system 50 percent
Effective 1/3/42	Woolen system 40 "
Period covered	Carpet system 50 "
Jan. 4-Apr. 4, 1942	Limits consumption of wool for combined military and civilian use to 80 percent of basic quarterly poundage except where entire output consists of military fabrics.
Interpretation No. 1	Defines "related fibers" as fibers of a fineness comparable to sheep and lambs wool, camels hair, alpaca, etc.
Issued 1/24/42	
Amendment No. 1	Assigns preference rating for the manufacture of fabrics for certain uniforms.
Issued 2/24/42	
Amendment No. 2	Provides for allocation of rayon staple fiber to worsted manufacturers.
Issued 3/16/42	
Amendment No. 3	Removes limit of 80 percent of basic quarterly poundage to the extent necessary to fill orders for certain uniform fabrics.
Issued 3/10/42	
Effective 3/10/42	Reduces civilian quotas for the second quarter to the following percentages of basic quarterly poundage:
M-73 extended to	Worsted system 20 percent
July 4, 1942	Woolen system 10 "
Issued 2/25/42	Carpet system 25 "
Effective 4/5/42	Provides bonus for use of wools not finer than 44's or grown mohair, at rate of 2 for 1 on worsted system; 5 for 1 on woolen system. Removes limit of 80 percent of basic poundage for combined military and civilian consumption. Prohibits manufacture of blankets containing more than 80 percent of wool, wool waste, noils or reused and reprocessed wool in the aggregate.
Period covered	
Apr. 5-July 4, 1942	
Interpretation No. 2	Provides bonus for use of wools not finer than 44's or grown mohair, at rate of 2 for 1 on worsted system; 5 for 1 on woolen system. Removes limit of 80 percent of basic poundage for combined military and civilian consumption. Prohibits manufacture of blankets containing more than 80 percent of wool, wool waste, noils or reused and reprocessed wool in the aggregate.
Issued 3/12/42	
Amendment No. 1	Defines "grown mohair" as mohair commercially known as 30's. Defines wools of grades 44's and lower to include carpet wools.
Issued 3/16/42	
Amendment No. 2	Provides for allocation of rayon staple fiber to worsted manufacturers.
Issued 3/25/42	
Lifts restrictions on blankets which were in process on March 15.	

Continued -

Table 9.- SUPPLY REGULATION ORDERS AND AMENDMENTS - Continued

Regulation number and date	General provisions												
	<u>Raw Wool - WPB - Continued</u>												
Amendment No. 3 Issued 4/8/42	Provides for measure of consumption on systems using cut tops or broken tops.												
Amendment No. 4 Issued 4/17/42 Effective 4/17/42	Prohibits use of wool in the manufacture of floor coverings, drapery and upholstery fabrics except for Government orders.												
Period covered Apr. 17-June 1, 1942													
Amended June 1, 1942 Issued 6/1/42 Effective 6/1/42	Continues general provisions of Feb. 25 order and in addition - Limits kinds of wool to be used in floor coverings, drapery and upholstery fabrics. Provides for use of carpet quotas in other wool products. Provides for allocation of rayon staple fiber to all systems of wool manufacture.												
Period covered June 1-July 4, 1942													
M-73 extended to Aug. 2, 1942 Issued 6/11/42 Effective 7/5/42	Continues civilian consumption quotas to approximately the rate of the preceding period. Percentages for the 4-week period are:												
Period covered July 5-Aug. 2, 1942	<table> <tr> <td>Worsted system</td> <td>6 percent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woolen "</td> <td>3 "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carpet "</td> <td>7 "</td> </tr> </table> Continues bonus for the use of coarse wools, limitations on the use of wool in certain products and other provisions of the June 1 order.	Worsted system	6 percent	Woolen "	3 "	Carpet "	7 "						
Worsted system	6 percent												
Woolen "	3 "												
Carpet "	7 "												
M-73 amended for the period Aug. 3, 1942 to Jan. 31, 1943 Issued 7/1/42 Effective 8/3/42	Reduces civilian quotas for unrestricted use and provides additional quotas for use in blended fabrics containing a maximum of 65 percent of new wool. Percentages for the 6-months period are:												
Period covered Aug. 3, 1942-Jan. 31, 1943	<table> <tr> <th></th> <th>Unrestricted</th> <th>Restricted</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Worsted system</td> <td>20 percent</td> <td>25 percent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woolen "</td> <td>5 "</td> <td>25 "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carpet "</td> <td>50 "</td> <td>-- "</td> </tr> </table> Continues bonus for use of coarse wools and limitations on use of wools in certain products.		Unrestricted	Restricted	Worsted system	20 percent	25 percent	Woolen "	5 "	25 "	Carpet "	50 "	-- "
	Unrestricted	Restricted											
Worsted system	20 percent	25 percent											
Woolen "	5 "	25 "											
Carpet "	50 "	-- "											
Amendment No. 1 Issued 8/14/42 Effective 8/14/42	Removes mohair from restrictions of Conservation orders, thus permitting unlimited use of this fiber by the wool manufacturing industry.												
Amendment No. 2 Issued 10/8/42	Removes certain wools from "fine carpet" classification.												
Amendment No. 3 Issued 10/30/42	Provides an additional quota of wool for the manufacture of knitted wear - to be processed by Jan. 15, 1943.												

Continued -

Table 9.- SUPPLY REGULATION ORDERS AND AMENDMENTS - Continued

Regulation number and date	:	General provisions																					
	:	<u>Raw Wool - WPB - Continued</u>																					
Amended Nov. 23, 1942 Issued 11/23/42 Effective 11/23/42		Limits the use of certain kinds of alpaca, llama, and huarizo to the production of military fabrics.																					
Amended Dec. 10, 1942 Issued 12/10/42		Provides a supplementary civilian quota for the worsted system as follows:																					
Period covered Aug. 3, 1942-Jan. 31, 1942		<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Unrestricted Percent</th> <th>Restricted Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Original</td><td>20</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>Supplementary</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>25</td><td>30</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Unrestricted Percent	Restricted Percent	Original	20	25	Supplementary	5	5	Total	25	30									
	Unrestricted Percent	Restricted Percent																					
Original	20	25																					
Supplementary	5	5																					
Total	25	30																					
M-73 extended through July 31, 1943 Issued 12/10/42		Provides for the carry-over of unused portion of quota to increase quota of the following period.																					
Period covered (a) Feb. 1-May 2, 1943 (b) May 3-July 31, 1943		<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Unrestricted Percent</th> <th>Restricted Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Worsted system</td><td>15</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr> <td>Woolen " "</td><td>2.5</td><td>12.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Carpet "</td><td>25</td><td>---</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Unrestricted Percent	Restricted Percent	Worsted system	15	20	Woolen " "	2.5	12.5	Carpet "	25	---									
	Unrestricted Percent	Restricted Percent																					
Worsted system	15	20																					
Woolen " "	2.5	12.5																					
Carpet "	25	---																					
Amended Jan. 20, 1943		Continues bonus for the use of coarse wools and limi- tations on the use of wools in carpets, drapery and upholstery fabrics. Limits maximum new wool content of blankets for nondefense to 65 percent.																					
Amended Feb. 19, 1943		Limits new wool content of fabrics for civilian lounging wear to a maximum of 65 percent. Note - The use of wool in lounging wear was previously prohibited under Orders L-118 (Feminine lounging wear) effective May 27, 1942, and L-130 (men's and boys' lounging wear) effective Aug. 29, 1942.																					
		Doubles the previously announced civilian quotas for the woolen section for the period Feb. 1-July 31 and increases the quota for the worsted section by one- half. Sets minimum quotas for small manufacturers. The new quotas are as follows:																					
		<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Unrestricted Percent</th> <th>Restricted Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Feb. 1-May 2</td> <td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td> Worsted system</td><td>15</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr> <td> Woolen " "</td><td>5</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>May 3-July 31</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td> Worsted system</td><td>30</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr> <td> Woolen " "</td><td>5</td><td>25</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Unrestricted Percent	Restricted Percent	Feb. 1-May 2			Worsted system	15	20	Woolen " "	5	25	May 3-July 31			Worsted system	30	40	Woolen " "	5	25
	Unrestricted Percent	Restricted Percent																					
Feb. 1-May 2																							
Worsted system	15	20																					
Woolen " "	5	25																					
May 3-July 31																							
Worsted system	30	40																					
Woolen " "	5	25																					

Continued -

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Table 9-- SUPPLY REGULATION ORDERS AND AMENDMENTS - Continued

Regulation number and date	General provisions
	<u>O.D. Wool Waste and Clips - WPB 2/</u>
M-87 Issued 3/10/42	Prohibits sale and use of Olive Drab wool waste, clips and rags except to fill orders of the War Department or Navy Department.
	<u>Wool Cloth - WPB 2/</u>
M-73a Men's and Boys' Wool Clothing Issued 3/2/42 Effective Manufacturers 3/30/42 Tailors 5/30/42	Imposes numerous restrictions on the use of wool cloth in the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing. Prohibits two-trouser suits, vest with double-breasted suit, trouser cuffs, patch pockets, etc. Specifies maximum length, width, sweep and other measurements for various garments.
Amended Apr. 27, 1942	
Revoked Oct. 26, 1942	
L-224 - Clothing for Men and Boys Issued 10/26/42	Replaces M-73a as it relates to wool cloth used in men's and boys' clothing and provides similar regulation on all textile fabrics. The provisions of M-73a are generally continued in this order.
L-85 - Feminine Apparel for Outerwear Issued 4/10/42 Effective - Manufacturers of Wool Cloth 4/9/42 Jobbers and retailers 8/17/42	Imposes numerous restrictions on the manufacture of feminine apparel. Specifies maximum length, width, sweep, etc. for various garments. The order covers fabrics of wool, cotton, rayon, etc.
Amended July 10, 1942	Modifies certain restrictions and revises schedules.

2/ This tabulation does not include various amendments and interpretations which serve chiefly to clarify or extend the original order.

Table 10.- Livestock on farms January 1, United States total, by classes,
1936-40 average, 1941-43

Item	1936-40	1941	1942	1943
	average	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>Cattle and calves</u>				
Milk animals				
Cows, 2 years and over	24,767	25,478	26,398	26,946
Heifers, 1-2 years	5,024	5,660	5,846	5,931
Heifer calves	5,632	6,219	6,568	6,881
Total	35,423	37,357	38,812	39,758
Other animals				
Cows, 2 years and over	10,496	11,229	12,124	12,672
Heifers, 1-2 years	3,253	3,768	3,968	4,307
Calves	10,500	11,495	12,183	12,857
Steers, 1 year and over	5,397	5,939	6,355	6,803
Bulls	1,615	1,673	1,720	1,773
Total	31,261	34,104	36,350	38,412
Total cattle and calves	66,684	71,461	75,162	78,170
<u>Hogs</u>				
Under 6 months	23,482	26,285	30,972	38,268
6 months and over				
Sows and gilts	8,248	8,533	10,649	13,282
Other	16,612	19,438	18,756	22,110
Total hogs	48,342	54,256	60,377	73,660
<u>Sheep and lambs</u>				
Stock sheep				
1 year and over				
Ewes	35,207	36,704	37,720	37,335
Rams	1,298	1,391	1,455	1,449
Wethers	941	877	897	880
Lambs				
Ewes	6,754	7,404	7,947	7,012
Wethers and rams	1,439	1,423	1,788	1,632
Total stock sheep	45,639	47,804	49,807	48,308
Sheep and lambs on feed	5,823	6,479	6,928	6,781
Total sheep and lambs	51,462	54,283	56,735	55,089

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Livestock: Marketings and slaughter statistics, by species,
February 1943, with comparisons

Item	Unit	Annual totals			1942	1943
		1940	1941	1942	Dec.	Jan.
<u>Cattle and calves -</u>						
Number slaughtered under Federal inspection:						
Steers	Thous.	4,866	5,459	6,019	406	461
Cows and heifers	"	4,481	4,992	5,854	544	434
All cattle	"	9,756	10,946	12,347	982	928
Percentage cows and heifers are of total cattle	Pct.	45.9	45.6	47.4	55.3	46.8
Calves	Thous.	5,359	5,461	5,760	476	340
Average live weight:						
Cattle	Lb.	940	961	954	956	970
Calves	"	191	196	208	206	192
Total dressed weight:						
Cattle	Mil. lb	4,971	5,739	6,347	494	487
Calves	"	568	599	667	53	36
Shipments of feeder cattle and calves to seven Corn Belt States 1/	Thous.	2,036	1,896	2,052	180	87
<u>Hogs -</u>						
Number slaughtered under Federal inspection	"	50,398	46,520	53,897	6,778	5,431
Average live weight	Lb.	232	241	245	249	252
Percentage packing sows are of all purchases at seven markets	Pct.	11	11	13	8	7
Total production under Federal inspection:						
Pork	Mil. lb	6,614	6,345	7,562	952	793
Lard 2/	"	1,527	1,526	1,724	218	179
Average yield per hog:						
Pork	Lb.	131.6	136.8	140.6	140.8	146.4
Lard 2/	"	30.4	32.9	32.1	32.2	33.0
Storage stocks end of month:						
Pork	Mil. lb	---	---	---	490	588
Lard 2/	"	---	---	---	91	112
<u>Sheep and lambs -</u>						
Number slaughtered under Federal inspection	Thous.	17,351	18,125	21,625	2,175	1,724
Average live weight	Lb.	86	88	89	91	91
Total dressed weight	Mil. lb	702	750	880	88	71
Shipments of feeder lambs to seven Corn Belt States 1/	Thous.	3,330	3,203	3,527	175	159
<u>Total dressed weight of live stock slaughtered under Federal inspection</u>	Mil. lb	14,951	15,523	17,821	1,887	1,632

1/ Total shipments direct and from public stockyards to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska.

2/ Including rendered pork fat.

3/ Preliminary.

Livestock prices per 100 pounds (except where noted), by species,
February 1943, with comparisons

Item	: 1942 :		Feb.	: 1942 :		1943	
	: annual 1931-40:		1941	1942	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	: average:		average	1942	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	: Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Cattle and calves -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Choice and Prime	15.19	10.13	13.56	13.79	16.09	16.05	16.44
Good	13.90	8.64	11.64	12.47	14.90	15.05	15.53
Medium	12.22	7.36	9.90	10.88	13.30	13.66	14.11
Common	10.40	6.23	8.45	9.22	10.87	11.79	12.36
All grades	13.79	8.10	11.27	12.39	14.85	14.84	15.14
Good grade cows at Chicago	10.90	5.50	8.12	9.31	12.63	13.04	13.20
Vealers, Good and Choice at :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chicago	14.48	8.86	12.56	14.06	14.56	15.38	16.40
Stocker and feeder steers at :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kansas City	11.75	6.61	10.00	10.69	12.24	12.67	13.49
Average price paid by packers :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
All cattle	10.98	6.13	8.78	10.17	11.42	12.39	
Steers	12.61	1/	10.41	11.51	13.87	13.80	
Calves	12.07	7.30	10.38	11.70	11.97	13.14	
Hogs -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Average market price at :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chicago:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Barrows and gilts	13.69	1/	7.78	12.65	14.03	14.85	15.38
Sows	13.73	1/	6.98	11.93	13.84	14.30	15.07
All purchases	13.70	6.88	7.71	12.58	14.01	14.78	15.35
Average price paid by packers :	13.57	6.73	7.61	12.38	13.86	14.56	
Average price No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago 2/	83.3	53.9	62.3	81.9	89.4	96.6	97.0
Hog-corn price ratio at :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chicago 3/	16.4	12.2	12.4	15.4	15.7	15.3	15.8
Sheep and lambs -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slaughter lambs, Good and :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Choice grade at Chicago	13.89	3.43	10.69	12.09	15.47	15.85	15.90
Feeding lambs, Good and :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Choice grade at Omaha	12.02	7.45	9.70	10.92	13.12	13.59	14.26
Ewes, Good and Choice grade at Chicago	6.60	4.35	5.88	6.50	7.69	8.30	8.58
Average price paid by packers :							
for sheep and lambs	11.80	8.00	10.02	11.35	12.61	13.70	
Index retail meat prices 4/ ...:108.3	77.2	88.1	101.9	114.5	115.8	117.0	
Index income of industrial workers 5/	181	69	110	157	212		

1/ Not available.

2/ Cents per bushel.

3/ Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.

4/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, converted to 1924-29 base.

5/ Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1924-29 = 100.

MARCH 1943

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Wool: Mill consumption and machine activity, United States,
selected periods, 1940-43

Item	Aggregate			Weekly average		
	1940		1941	1942	1942	1943
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Jan. 31	Dec. 2/3	Jan. 4/1
Mill consumption 5/						
Grease basis 6/						
Apparel wool						
Domestic	486,756	493,934	530,341	11,043	13,002	12,085
Foreign (duty paid)	152,862	473,751	526,185	10,182	8,857	8,929
Total	639,618	967,685	1,056,526	21,225	21,859	21,014
Carpet wool -						
Foreign (duty free)	138,746	199,453	59,687	2,065	1,087	742
Scoured basis -						
Apparel wool	309,163	509,014	560,469	11,120	11,376	11,179
Carpet wool	98,708	138,917	43,100	1,457	792	532
	Weekly average in hours					
Machine activity						
Hours per available						
machine -						
Worsted combs	55.1	86.7	88.8	95.2	79.4	79.6
Bradford	43.5	74.9	75.8	83.3	66.8	66.8
French	79.4	110.6	113.7	117.7	103.4	104.3
Worsted spindles	37.7	61.0	58.9	62.5	58.9	58.0
Woolen spindles	43.2	63.8	74.5	72.3	75.4	74.0
Worsted and						
woolen looms -						
Broad	39.0	61.4	70.7	74.4	69.5	68.6
Narrow	13.6	31.7	34.2	36.7	31.0	28.4
Carpet and rug						
looms -						
Broad	37.9	50.8	40.9	51.1	36.6	35.8
Narrow	21.9	30.8	22.5	30.3	18.8	17.9

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ 51 weeks ended December 26, not strictly comparable with totals for 1940 and 1941

2/ Revised.

3/ 4-week period.

4/ 5-week period.

5/ Apparel wool includes all domestic wools and all duty paid foreign wools. Carpet wool includes only foreign wools entered free of duty for the manufacture of floor covering, press cloth, knit or felt boots or lumbermen's socks.

6/ Total of shorn and pulled wool. Pulled wool, grease basis, is in condition received from pulleries and is mostly washed.

Prices per pound of wool and other textile raw materials in
the United States, selected periods, 1940-43

Item	Average			1942		1943	
	1940	1941	1942	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Boston market -	:						
Territory, scoured basis -	:						
64s, 70s, 80s (fine) staple	:						
combing	96.3	108.8	119.1	116.1	119.0	119.0	119.0
56s (3/8 blood) combing	79.7	91.2	102.6	97.9	103.5	103.5	103.5
46s (low 1/4 blood)	76.1	82.3	90.7	87.4	92.6	94.0	94.0
Bright fleece, greasy -	:						
64s, 70s, 80s (fine) delaine	38.0	43.1	47.2	45.8	47.0	47.0	47.0
56s (3/8 blood) combing	41.2	46.8	51.8	51.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
46s (low 1/4 blood)	41.0	46.5	49.8	50.2	49.5	51.5	51.5
Foreign wool - in bond	:						
at Boston <u>1/</u> -	:						
Sydney - scoured basis -	:						
64s, 70s, good combing	67.9	72.7	78.1	75.5	79.0	76.5	76.5
Cape - scoured basis -	:						
12 months, combing	62.9	70.9	75.6	73.0	76.5	75.5	75.5
Montevideo - grease basis -	:						
Merinos (60-64s)	31.2	40.4	43.0	43.0	43.0	39.5	39.5
1s (56s)	32.4	38.6	42.5	42.2	42.2	39.5	39.5
Prices received by farmers,	:						
grease basis, 15th of month	28.3	35.5	40.1	37.1	39.7	39.5	39.8
Average prices, scoured basis <u>2/</u> -	:						
10 grades, Boston	84.7	96.6	107.0	104.4	108.1	108.1	108.1
United States farm price	70.2	85.4	96.6	91.7	98.3	97.8	98.6
Spread	14.5	10.2	10.4	12.7	9.8	10.3	9.5
Textile fibers:	:						
Wool, territory fine staple <u>3/</u> ..	96.3	108.8	119.1	116.1	119.0	119.0	119.0
Cotton, 15/16" Middling <u>4/</u>	10.2	13.9	19.3	19.2	19.7	20.4	20.7
Rayon yarn, 150 denier <u>5/</u>	53.0	53.6	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Rayon staple fiber <u>6/</u> -	:						
Viscose 1-1/2 denier	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Acetate 5 denier	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration except as otherwise noted.

1/ Before payment of duty. Compiled from the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

2/ For basis of computations see February 1943 issue of The Livestock and Wool Situation.

3/ Scoured basis, Boston market.

4/ Average at 10 markets.

5/ Domestic yarn, first quality, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

6/ F.o.b. producing plants, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WOOL, SHORN: PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND CASH FARM INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1918-42.

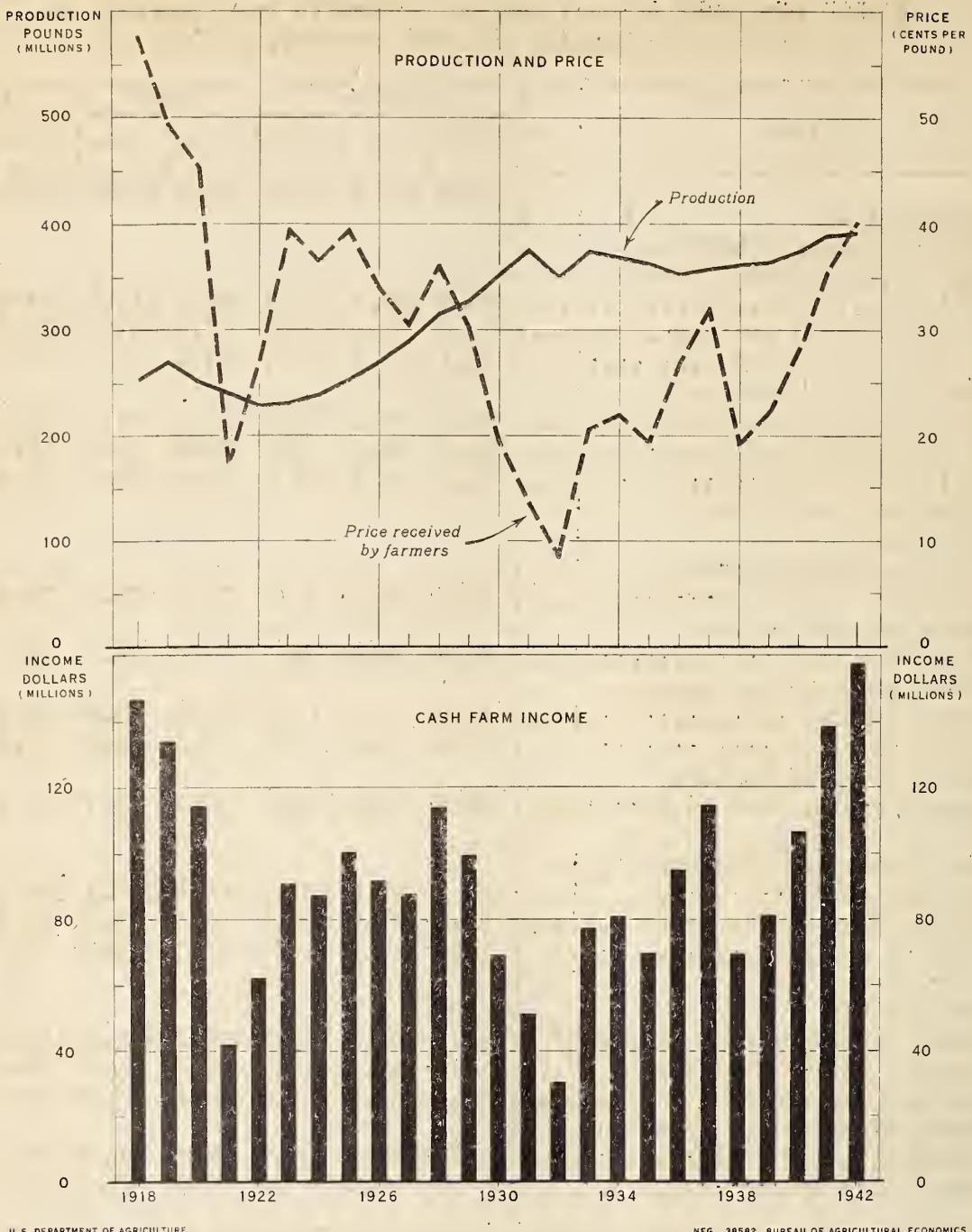


Figure 2.- Wool production and cash farm income from wool in 1942 were the largest on record. Because of a reduction in sheep numbers, production in 1943 may be smaller than in 1942. Wool prices in 1942 averaged higher than in any year since 1920. Because of price ceilings and the strong demand for wool, little change from current prices is anticipated.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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